

## OLGA TO BE EMPRESS

PLAN OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA IN CASE HE HAS NO SON.

He Will Change Order of Succession That Now Favors Only Male Heirs to the Throne.

FATE HANGS HEAVY OVER CHILD

MANY MALE RELATIVES WILL VIOLENTLY OPPOSE SUCH MOVE.

Czar Has Liberal Ideas About Women and Thinks No Restrictions Should Be Placed Over Them.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—Little Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, the eldest daughter of the czar, now not quite eight years of age, has every prospect of becoming the unhappiest woman in the world, for it is again stated—and on good authority this time—that the Russian laws of succession are to be altered so as to enable her to ascend the throne when her father, Nicholas II, dies.

According to the present laws of succession, no female member of the imperial family can ascend the throne till all the male members of all branches of the house of Romanoff have died out. Therefore, falling the birth of a son to the czar, his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, would be the next Emperor of all the Russias. Grand Duke Michael, however, is in weak health—consumption, it is hinted—and if the czar outlives him the succession passes to their uncle, Grand Duke Vladimir, and his sons, the Grand Dukes Cyril, Boris and Andre. Failing these, the czar has three more uncles and fully a score of male cousins of the second and third degrees, all of whom, under the present law, take precedence in the right of succession to the czar's own daughters.

The loss of the imperial crown to his own family by no means suits the inclinations of the czar, and for a long time past he has been contemplating a radical change which would secure the first rights to his daughters and their descendants instead of to his brothers and the swarm of uncles and cousins. The laws of succession in Russia are not regulated constitutionally, but can be modified or altered fundamentally by the reigning czar at any time according to his own will and supreme pleasure, so that a simple proclamation, with his signature appended, would suffice to bring about the change which is Nicholas II's great desire. That fact is not generally understood.

Easy as it appears for an absolutely autocratic monarch to fulfill his own heart's desire by a single stroke of the pen, Nicholas II has, nevertheless, hesitated to do so, for he fears the bitter enmity which such a step would stir up against him among his uncles and cousins, who, between them, possess influence enough to be dangerous opponents if united in hostility to the czar.

Ever since he ascended the throne of Russia, Nicholas's most formidable enemies have been his own near relatives, and particularly his uncle, Grand Duke Vladimir; the latter's wife, Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, and their three sons, Grand Dukes Cyril, Boris and Andre; for this branch of the imperial family has never ceased to hope that the speedy removal of the czar and his brother by death, abdication or other means will open for them the way to the throne which they covet. They have maligned and ridiculed the czar, they have spread systematically false reports about him, taking care that the wildest rumors should find their way into the press of Europe and America, and they have sought to undermine his position by all conceivable means.

**DANGER OF ASSASSINATION.**

This enmity toward the czar at his own court has developed to such an extent that the weightiest and most sober of German political reviews, Die Nation, edited by the famous parliamentary leader, Dr. Barth, has seen fit to publish an article in which it is openly stated that Nicholas II is in danger of sharing the fate of Alexander of Serbia and of his own ancestor, who was murdered in the imperial palace by high officers of the army in 1801.

The malcontent court clique has carefully circulated the statement that Nicholas II's weakness and vacillation are the greatest dangers which Russia has to face, and from this viewpoint it is an easy step to come to the conclusion that the czar is unfit to rule and ought to be removed. Therefore, if the czar, who, in normal times of inactivity, is the object of so much envy and hatred, were suddenly to disinherit all his uncles and cousins in favor of his daughter, the consequence might be catastrophic. All the twenty odd male members of the imperial house might be up in arms against him within a few hours, and a palace revolution would be just as likely to ensue as not.

The czar is fully aware of the difficulties and dangers which lie in the way of the realization of his pet project, and he will act warily and with Muscovite cunning, but he has formed his resolve, and sooner or later you may take the word of my informant for it—he will carry out his intention. When the suitable moment will arrive for the innovation to be made cannot be stated at present, but it probably will come sooner than the czar's enemies at the Russian court suspect, and at a time when it will be difficult for them to counteract his move.

**BELIEVES IN WOMAN'S RIGHTS.**

At a great social gathering held in St. Petersburg recently the czar is reported on reliable authority to have said to an old Austrian diplomat with whom he has been on terms of closest intimacy since his childhood:

"Count, I regard many of the restrictions placed on women's activity in the world to be unjust in the extreme. I see no reason why men should exclude women so jealously from the sphere in which they might gain distinction and confer benefits on all mankind. Women, in my opinion, are capable of participating in many branches of professions and commercial occupations, and there is no reason why educated women should not take part in politics. The participation of women in public affairs would certainly have to be limited to those of the upper classes, but it would not be totally impracticable. My own daughters will be systematically instructed in politics and current public affairs, so that they may take an intelligent interest in the welfare of the country and learn something of the duties of a monarch."

On another recent occasion the czar touched on the same subject in conversation with a Russian lady who is known to be a keen advocate of women's rights in their fullest form. To her Nicholas II said: "It is curious and suggestive that the greatest rulers of several European countries have been women, as in the case of Catherine of Russia, Elizabeth of England, Isabella of Spain, Maria Theresa of Austria and Victoria of England. There may be also great empresses and queens in the future."

On quite a number of recent occasions similar remarks have been dropped by the czar, which may have been intentional on his part with a view to acquainting his courtiers to the idea of his daughter succeeding him, or which may have been involuntary expressions of his predominant thought and wish.



THE CZAR AND CZARINA AND THEIR FOUR DAUGHTERS

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**CZARINA TERRIFIED BY THE IDEA.**

It is, however, an open secret at the Russian court that the Czarina by no means shares the czar's views and ambitions in regard to this matter of the succession. Dragged away from her peaceful home at Darmstadt to be the wife of a monarch whose life is not worth a moment's purchase, the Empress of Russia has had the bitterest experiences of the shady side of royalty's lot in the world, and she shudders at the idea of burdening a girl with the sorrows and troubles attendant on wearing a crown. Her own life at the Russian court has been so embittered by the ceaseless intrigues of rival factions and by the continuous plotting against her husband that she would prefer to marry all her daughters to members of western European royal houses so that they might be taken out of "darkest Russia."

But the Czarina, like every one else in Russia, is obliged to obey the sovereign will of her husband, and if he so ordains his daughter will certainly ascend the throne of her fathers. How long she would remain on it in face of the bitter opposition of so many male members of the house of Romanoff is another question. Chivalry has never been a leading characteristic of the Romanoffs, and had they a favorable opportunity they would not hesitate to drive a woman from the throne into disgrace, exile and, if necessary, death.

These considerations make it clear why Grand Duchess Olga, if she becomes heiress to the Russian throne, has every prospect of becoming the unhappiest girl in the world. Already, at her present age, she has begun to experience the disadvantages of her high destiny. The lessons which she has to learn are quite twice as hard as those commonly given to children of her age, for the future ruler of all the Russias must possess an encyclopedic knowledge.

She is obliged to rise at 6 in the morning, summer and winter—and in winter this is no small hardship in Russia. Her school hours begin at 7 o'clock and extend, with brief intervals, till 1 o'clock, when luncheon is taken. In the afternoon she walks, rides or does gymnastic exercises, after which she is allowed to ride occasionally in a carriage, but not often, as she might become a victim of an assassin's bullet.

**PERPETUALLY GUARDED.**

A staff of twenty-four secret service detectives is told off solely to protect this little girl from the danger that always menaces her life and limbs. At all hours of the day and night she is under their careful supervision, for the safety of the future Empress is a matter of the highest importance. Even when she plays in the gardens of the imperial palace, which is surrounded by lines of troops so posted that it would seem an absolute impossibility for an intruder to escape their vigilance, the secret service men are never more than a few yards away from their little charge.

How irksome this ceaseless vigilance will become to her when she is older may be imagined, if fate should be so kind to her as to give her a lover whom she can love as she would have to do her bidding and cooling with him with a guard of secret service men watching their carresses. During the honeymoon the inevitable detectives would be a burden to the young couple at every step.

Fate, however, is not likely to be so kind as to give the imperial girl a lover with whom she would wish to be alone. She will marry not for happiness, but for political reasons. Her husband will be chosen for her by cold-blooded, calculating statesmen, and she will have to take him even if she cannot bear the sight of him. The older she grows

the more will she be hampered and bound by restrictions of etiquette and court usage, and the less will she be able to enjoy life as a healthy, merry girl ought to enjoy it. In all probability it will be said of her that after her sixteenth year she never smiled again, so melancholy will her lot be amid the perils of the Russian court.

At present she is a sweet little girl, who seems to have inherited her mother's striking beauty and who is altogether German and not at all Russian in appearance. She is rather short for her age, and her manners are pretty and simple, though her instructions are doing their best to make her haughty and overbearing.

**MR. WU'S POSITION.**

Still a Man of Influence, with No Reduction in Rank.

Not it is not to be wondered at that close personal friends in this country of former Minister Wu of China are desirous of dislodging the public here as to the present official standing of that able and eminent diplomat in his own country. This was set out in full detail and exclusively in a news report in the New York Commercial of Saturday last.

There has been no reduction in Mr. Wu's official rank in China. On the contrary, there has been a distinct elevation not only in his rank under the peculiar scale in force in that country, but also in the actual importance of three positions that he now holds, and thus a material increase in the influence that he can yield at home and abroad. "Mr. Wu, who has been doing a great service for his own country and indirectly for the United States in his capacity as minister of treaties and commerce," says one of his close friends in this city, "deserves the support of the American people in his efforts to secure the greatest possible freedom for American commerce in the Chinese markets."

American exporters especially and the country at large will be gratified at thus having the exact facts set before them. No foreign minister at Washington in a quarter of a century has inspired so much confidence among Americans as has Minister Wu. And no foreign official now serving his own government at home is in so good a position to promote American interests as he. Furthermore, no other such official has the keen interest that he has in American affairs or is half so eager and anxious as he to demonstrate it in the most practicable way.

In China we have "a good friend at court" well worth having.

**"The Pope He is a Happy Man."**

(Translation by Thackeray of an old German Song.)

The Pope, he is a happy man.  
His palace is the Vatican, his can,  
And there he sits and drinks his can,  
The Pope, he is a happy man.  
I often say, when I'm at home,  
I'd like to be the Pope of Rome.

And there's the Sultan, Saladin,  
That Turkish soldier, full of sin,  
He has a hundred wives at least,  
By which his pleasure is increased;  
I've often wished, I hope no sin,  
That I were Sultan Saladin.

But no, the Pope no wife may choose,  
And so he never wears his spouse,  
No wife may drink the proud Papal wine,  
And so I'd rather not be him.  
My wife, my wife, I love, I hope,  
And would be neither Turk nor Pope.

**ANOTHER AND PERHAPS BETTER VER-SION.**

(Charles Lever.)

The Pope, he leads a happy life,  
He's not married, care, nor strife;  
He drinks the best of Rhenish wine,  
I would the Pope's gay lot were mine.

But then all happy's not his life,  
He has no maid or blooming wife;  
Nor child can he to raise his hope;  
I could not wish to be the Pope.

The Sultan better pleases me,  
He's a life of jollity;  
His wives are many as he will—  
I would the Sultan's throne then fill.

But even he's a wretched man,  
He must obey his Alcoran;  
And dares not drink one drop of wine—  
I would not change his lot for mine.

So then I hold my lowly stand,  
And live in German land;  
I'll kiss my maiden fair and fine,  
And drink the best of Rhenish wine.

Where'er my maiden kisses me,  
I'll think that I the Sultan be,  
And when my cherry glass I hope  
I'll fancy then I am the Pope.

**EDWARD J. COLLINS.**

Local Business Agent, International Association of Machinists.

then the mayor of the city, the Governor of the State, the President of the United States stand in the same relation to their constituents as the walking delegates do to labor organizations.

**OTHER PEOPLE'S BURDENS.**

Such is the long, hard and dusty road that the walking delegate travels afoot. His men are behind him but there is a distance between them and he travels alone with other people's burdens on his own shoulders. You hear him condemn and ridicule and found fault with by people who he has never met. The bosses object to him because he forces and enforces better conditions among the working men; and even the men themselves curse him when he calls a strike and throws them out of work for the being in an effort to improve their conditions eventually. If he adheres to the instructions given him from headquarters he does wrong; if he varies from the line of instruction he does wrong. He fails and the employers have bought him out and a hundred and one accusations are made. He succeeds and he has done right.

If the men of his union are mistreated by a tyrannical and uninterested foreman, the walking delegate walks in and complains to the managers in behalf of the imposed-upon employee and demands that the impudently foreman mend his methods or be discharged. If the managers tell him it is none of his business and utterly ignore the demands, he calls again later on and states that after a certain date if there is not an improvement in the regime he will call the men out on strike. And on strike they go until their rights are adjusted.

In case the men in a certain shop are not receiving the average wages or those which they and the union officials think they are justified in having and are working longer than union hours, the walking delegate is called into action. He confers with the men and a new schedule of wages and hours is arranged. The walking delegate, with the paper in his hip pocket, approaches the manager and submits the scale. This is when the worth of the walking delegate is tested. The attitude of a manager toward a man who brings a new scale of wages into his own office for enforcement is not always pleasant. But there is no wavering for the walking delegate. The impossible is before him and he must accomplish it or be a failure. Keen, polite, gentlemanly, honest, he must have the ability to draw the manager before him into conversation. In the introduction he employs his quick penetration and proceeds accordingly in his business. The employer may order him from the office, but the walking delegate does not go. He stays and begins his work, and when he goes, in the majority of cases, he goes with a handshake and an invitation to call again. Of course, in some cases the two cannot come to an agreement, but the delegate always endeavors to carry peace with him where it does not conflict with his cause. Every employer he deals with is different, therefore every

dealing is different, and the walking delegate is taxed to the extreme of his resources.

**CALLING A STRIKE.**

If the employer stubbornly refuses the new schedule of wages, another conference is held by the delegate and the men and a compromise formed or the point at issue left to the arbitration of a disinterested party. This is submitted to the employer and being rejected with no evidence of consideration or interest toward the workmen, the walking delegate raises his hand of justice and calls a strike. His work is not done then by any means. The men are discontented when they are working and losing time and he must cheer them up. He confers many times with the employer in an effort to adjust the differences. If scabs are employed, he is fighting them night and day and when the strike draws out into weeks and months and no settlement reached the walking delegate has trials at every hand. But when the strike ends successfully and the men return to work under the new scale, then the walking delegate issues forth victorious and unimpeachable—a good fellow.

The term walking delegate originated back in the days of the early unions and was applied to the functionary because he was none other than what he is now—a walking delegate. To-day, however, his new name is business agent. In Indianapolis all the larger union employ business agents of the State. Among the many that are located here, probably the most experienced and best known is Edward J. Collins, business agent of the International Association of Machinists. Mr. Collins has occupied the position for many years and has come in contact with men of many characters. He is known to them as just and honest to employer as well as machinist. The welfare of his men he has at heart, and he works hard for them. He believes that the working people should receive what they deserve as American citizens. In regard to his position of walking delegate, Mr. Collins says: "I am often asked if there is any justice in the criticisms of the walking delegate by some people. Well, it is wonderful how anxious many people and some newspapers are that walking delegates should dispense with their walking delegates. And it will be found that their anxiety increases in proportion to their enmity towards organized labor. One would think, after reading these numerous articles, that the walking delegate foisted himself upon the union and immediately went about trying to foment trouble for the members. The truth is that the walking delegate, or more properly speaking, the business agent, became a necessity because of the efforts of the tricky employers to get the better of their competitors by violating trade agreements. As the trade union was never heard of until trade conditions became unbearable, the walking delegate is a creation of the movement. He was unknown until the necessity arose for employing some one to bring out-hearted and dishonest employers to terms."

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"The business agent of the union is denounced simply because he does not allow cheating. He is cursed for his persistency in stamping out dishonest practices. He is condemned for the reason that he is an effective weapon in the hands of the union in maintaining discipline and good order. The business agent, being human, offers in judgment, but, as a rule, he prevents ten strikes where he causes one."

"The business agent is usually the choice of the conservative members of the union. Gentleness in appearance, slow to anger and conscientious in the performance of his too thankless tasks, he aims to be reasonable, deliberate and just in his demands and favors a peaceful settlement of difficulties where possible, because he knows that no one suffers as much as the strikers themselves. Therefore, it is the duty of the walking delegate to prevent strikes by intervening for the employees and submitting differences to arbitration. The most successful business agent is he who obtains better conditions for the members of his union without the necessity of a strike."

**A Stormy Convention.**

The past session of the United Garment Workers of America has been a stormy one. Clashes have been frequent between the oppositions and the arguments have been heated. The importance of the convention is probably one cause of the equally stormy session. It was not only the largest convention which the organization has ever held, but it faced some of the most important questions that have ever come before the representative body.

One of the most important actions taken by the convention was that relative to an amalgamation of the United Garment Workers and the Journeymen Tailors of America, between which there is much rivalry. A resolution was received from the tailors asking the convention to appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee from them with a view of forming an alliance. The convention duly appointed the committee and gave it instructions to perfect the amalgamation if possible. If this is consummated, the most serious problem of the Garment Workers will have been solved.

Another important measure which affects the individual members of the union was the adoption of a resolution providing for the establishment of a national death and sick benefit system. A committee was appointed to visit other unions which have such a benefit fund and therefrom form a system that would be advisable for the garment workers. They will report at the next annual convention.

Introductions by the Socialist delegates from New York caused quite a stir in the convention. It was to the effect that the delegates were to be given the support of the Socialist party. It was attempted to have the constitution amended so that such action would not be contrary to a section of the constitution which bars politics from the union. The resolution was defeated after two days of action.

It was also decided at the convention to establish a subexecutive office of the organization, which would be the executive body given instructions to appoint a man to act as representative of the office.

The resolution to adopt a general label was defeated.

**Teamsters Select This City.**

Indianapolis is to be the home of another large international organization. Merritt Long, president of the local union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers, received a letter a few days ago from the local delegate, Noah Alber, to the annual convention just held in Niagara, stating that the convention had decided to remove their headquarters to Indianapolis as soon as arrangements can be made.

The local union is much gratified at the news, for the presence of the executive office of this city will strengthen the body greatly. The Brotherhood is much stronger in the East and the West than in the Middle West, and it is stated that an effort will be made to strengthen the unions in this part of the country. The organization extends over the United States and Canada, and has a membership of 125,000.

Mr. Alber will return to-day from Niagara, and the teamsters will hold a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night in the Iron Molders' Hall and listen to Mr. Alber's story of the convention in which they are all interested. The meeting will be made an open one, and light refreshments will be served.

**Tailoring Branch Active.**

The tailoring branch of the United Garment Workers has been active since they have been in the city and are now endeavoring not only to organize the tailors of this city but to place a union in the firm of the Kahn Tailoring Company, in which

## AN ARBITER OF LABOR

THE WALKING DELEGATE CAN MAKE OR UNMAKE STRIKES.

He is Abused All Around in Event of Failure, and Landed to the Skies if Success Comes.

NOT SO BLACK AS PAINTED

MANY EVILS ARE PREVENTED BY LYNX-EYED BUSINESS AGENTS.

A Discussion of His Powers, Privileges and Characteristics—News of the World of Labor.

In the world of labor there is a man known as the walking delegate. There is none other like him in the labor field. Not every one can be a walking delegate and those that are must possess talent not found in every working man. He stands alone in his world abused, condemned, found fault with, ill-spoken of and yet withal polite, genial, firm, perfect in his

walking delegate? What is he and what does he do? You hear much of him; you see a little of him. The working people of his clan above all, and even of other clans, know him, know him well. He has been chosen by them and he represents them and works for them. Their interests are in his hands and he knows pretty accurately what each member of the union which he represents is doing, whether he is employed, how much he is earning, the hours that he is working and the treatment that he is receiving from the employers. Often he knows more about the men and the conditions under which they work than the managers of the establishments themselves. When the men have trouble they come to the walking delegate. Whither they are out of job they come to the walking delegate. He knows where men are needed, where they receive the highest wages, where they are best treated.

Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, once wrote a paragraph on the walking delegate. It runs as follows: "The 'Walking Delegate' is our representative. He looks out for our interests and our welfare—sees that the hours of labor per day are observed and the regular rate of wages paid; enlists the sympathy of other trades in our behalf; fights our battles day in and day out; collects our wages from unscrupulous employers who 'forget' that Saturday was pay day and does scores of other things to protect us in our daily toil. If this is true

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Indianapolis is to be the home of another large international organization. Merritt Long, president of the local union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers, received a letter a few days ago from the local delegate, Noah Alber, to the annual convention just held in Niagara, stating that the convention had decided to remove their headquarters to Indianapolis as soon as arrangements can be made.

The local union is much gratified at the news, for the presence of the executive office of this city will strengthen the body greatly. The Brotherhood is much stronger in the East and the West than in the Middle West, and it is stated that an effort will be made to strengthen the unions in this part of the country. The organization extends over the United States and Canada, and has a membership of 125,000.

Mr. Alber will return to-day from Niagara, and the teamsters will hold a large and enthusiastic meeting to-night in the Iron Molders' Hall and listen to Mr. Alber's story of the convention in which they are all interested. The meeting will be made an open one, and light refreshments will be served.

**Tailoring Branch Active.**

The tailoring branch of the United Garment Workers has been active since they have been in the city and are now endeavoring not only to organize the tailors of this city but to place a union in the firm of the Kahn Tailoring Company, in which

## AN ARBITER OF LABOR

THE WALKING DELEGATE CAN MAKE OR UNMAKE STRIKES.

He is Abused All Around in Event of Failure, and Landed to the Skies if Success Comes.

NOT SO BLACK AS PAINTED

MANY EVILS ARE PREVENTED BY LYNX-EYED BUSINESS AGENTS.

A Discussion of His Powers, Privileges and Characteristics—News of the World of Labor.

In the world of labor there is a man known as the walking delegate. There is none other like him in the labor field. Not every one can be a walking delegate and those that are must possess talent not found in every working man. He stands alone in his world abused, condemned, found fault with, ill-spoken of and yet withal polite, genial, firm, perfect in his

walking delegate? What is he and what does he do? You hear much of him; you see a little of him. The working people of his clan above all, and even of other clans, know him, know him well. He has been chosen by them and he represents them and works for them. Their interests are in his hands and he knows pretty accurately what each member of the union which he represents is doing, whether he is employed, how much he is earning, the hours that he is working and the treatment that he is receiving from the employers. Often he knows more about the men and the conditions under which they work than the managers of the establishments themselves. When the men have trouble they come to the walking delegate. Whither they are out of job they come to the walking delegate. He knows where men are needed, where they receive the highest wages, where they are best treated.

Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, once wrote a paragraph on the walking delegate. It runs as follows: "The 'Walking Delegate' is our representative. He looks out for our interests and our welfare—sees that the hours of labor per day are observed and the regular rate of wages paid; enlists the sympathy of other trades in our behalf; fights our battles day in and day out; collects our wages from unscrupulous employers who 'forget' that Saturday was pay day and does scores of other things to protect us in our daily toil. If this is true

dealing is different, and the walking delegate is taxed to the extreme of his resources.

**EDWARD J. COLLINS.**

Local Business Agent, International Association of Machinists.